

WRECKERS TRY AGAIN

Third Attempt to Ditch Eighteen-hour Limited

TRACK WALKER REPAIRS RAIL

Employee Made Target for Volley of Stones, Near Canton, as He Replaces Spikes—Detectives Board Train After It Has Been Flagged, but Miscreants Have Fled.

Canton, Ohio, April 15.—A third attempt to wreck Pennsylvania trains in this part of the State was made Sunday night when a gang of train wreckers tried to ditch the eighteen-hour limited going west at 1:59 a. m. at Buck Hill, just west of Canton. The timely action of the track walker, whose name is not known, and the railroad detectives averted the disastrous wreck which had been planned.

The story of the attempt was kept secret by the local officials of the Pennsylvania until about 9 o'clock Monday morning, when it became current knowledge. It caused widespread excitement.

The track walker, who patrols the track in the vicinity of Buck Hill, discovered the work of the wreckers about 12:30 Sunday night, while patrolling his beat, near the bottom of the hill. A section of the track at that place was discovered being widely out of place and in such a manner that his suspicions were immediately aroused. He immediately bent back into place with his sledge, and just as he was driving the last spike into place his lantern was smashed by a stone thrown by an unknown hand.

Men Drive Him Away.

Following that, he was made a target for a volley of rocks and clubs, and on looking for the source saw three men coming over the embankment. Luckily he had driven the last spike in place, and not wanting to meet the men in a hand-to-hand encounter, he took to his heels and ran to the tower, where he notified the operator of the affair.

The Canton office was notified by the operator and then the chief operator. The limited was stopped at Alliance by the chief dispatcher, and several detectives on that division boarded the train and came to Canton. The limited was held over here and the division detectives went to the scene of the attempted wreck.

No trace of the wreckers could be found, but the track walker's story was immediately proven by an examination of the rails. One of the number, after finding that the track was again in good condition, went to the tower and the limited, with its passengers, was instructed to go ahead.

KING EDWARD OFFERS CUP.

Prize for Winner of 22-footers at Jamestown Regatta from London.

London, April 15.—The cup King Edward is to offer for competition between twenty-two-footers at the Jamestown Exposition is of silver gilt and is of the early Georgian model, with massive scroll handles.

The cup and cover are ornamented with fine scroll work. Its height is 22 inches, the diameter of the body 12 inches, the width over the handles 22 inches. Its weight is 276 ounces. It will be shipped to Philadelphia next Saturday.

ECKELS FUNERAL TO-DAY.

Former Comptroller's Widow and Daughter Unable to Be Present.

Chicago, April 15.—Arrangements were completed to-day for the funeral of James H. Eckels, president of the Commercial National Bank, who died suddenly Sunday morning of organic heart disease at his home. The services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Eckels residence.

The funeral will be simple, and a pathetic feature will be the absence of the banker's widow and daughter, who are in Paris. Miss Phoebe Eckels, who is but a few years old, is attending school in France, and is accompanied by her mother. They will be sailing homeward when the funeral is held. Interment will be at Princeton, Ill., when they arrive.

NEWS CUT SHORT FOR BUSY READERS

Justice Stafford yesterday ordered the issue of the death warrant for the execution of William Burge, colored, which is set for Tuesday, April 23, between the hours of noon and 2 o'clock p. m. Burge was convicted of murdering his wife, Daisy Burge, in January, 1905.

Property valued at \$12,000.25 was recovered by the members of the detective bureau in the last three months, according to the report of Inspector Boardman, submitted through Maj. Sylvester to the Commissioners yesterday. A total of 515 arrests were made, resulting in 203 convictions.

Corporation Counsel E. H. Thomas yesterday advised the Commissioners to make no appeal in the suit of Rose Katzman vs. the District of Columbia, a verdict and judgment having recently been rendered against the District for the sum of \$2,500. The suit was an action against the District for injuries received by stepping into a coal hole in the sidewalk.

Engineer Commissioner Biddle, James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the Treasury, and Dr. William E. Chancellor, superintendent of public schools, the commission which will present to Congress a general plan for the consolidation of the public schools, left yesterday for an inspection trip to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. They were accompanied by J. A. Chamberlain, director of manual training.

Arrangements have been made for the seventh anniversary exercises of the Classical Club of the George Washington University, in University Hall, to-night. The principal feature will be an illustrated lecture on "Roman Remains in Southern France," by Prof. Wilfred P. Mustard, of Haverford College.

The Survivors' Association, District of Columbia, will celebrate the forty-sixth anniversary of its establishment in the service of the United States by an entertainment and dance at Carroll Institute Hall to-morrow evening at 7:30. The proceeds will be donated to the relief fund. The following is the committee of arrangements: W. H. Brand, Louis P. Schold, T. Edward Clark, R. L. Hagan, A. L. Grimes, and M. J. Sauter.

Papers for the incorporation of the National Hotel, corner Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, were filed yesterday. The capital stock of the hotel is placed at \$500,000, divided into 500 shares of \$100 each. The following four trustees are named to act for the first year: Charles M. Campbell, William Henry White, James F. Oyster, and Dwight T. Scott. Attorney William Henry White appeared for the petitioners.

BRYAN TELLS OF MISSIONS.

Declares Christianity Will Cause Awakening of China.

New York, April 15.—William Jennings Bryan made a brief address this afternoon to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Mr. Bryan had been invited to come before the board of the church to which he belongs and tell its members his impressions of foreign mission work, as gained in his recent trip around the world. He was introduced by the board's president, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church.

CREATE NEW CARDINALS.

Pope Plus Gives Seven Red Hats at Secret Consistory.

Rome, April 15.—Seven new cardinals were created to-day by Pope Plus at the secret consistory. They are: Mgr. Cavallari, Patriarch of Venice; Mgr. Rinaldini, Patriarch, Pagan Nuncio, to Spain; Mgr. Lorenzelli, ex-Papal Nuncio at Paris; Mgr. Lualdi, Archbishop of Palermo; Mgr. Mercier, Archbishop of Malines; Mgr. Maffei, Archbishop of Hila; Mgr. Aguerre y Garcia, Bishop of Burgos, Spain.

Mr. Lorenzelli also made the appointments for the archbishops and bishops, including Mgr. Albert Guerin, bishop of Manchester, N. H.; Mgr. James Davis, bishop of Davenport, Iowa; Mgr. Emanuel E. Ruiz y Rodriguez, bishop of Pinar del Rio, Cuba; Right Rev. William A. Jones, bishop of Porto Rico, and Mgr. Sher-tynski, titular bishop of Doula, Greece.

COOPER AND ESCH ARE TIED

Congressmen Lead in Balloting for Senator Spooner's Successor.

Four Ballots Taken in Wisconsin Republican Caucus, but No Progress Is Made.

Madison, Wis., April 15.—The Wisconsin legislature is in a deadlock over the United States Senatorship. A caucus of the Republicans was held to-night, but no result was reached. Four ballots were taken and showed the result to be as follows:

Cooper, 17; Esch, 17; Hutton, 15; Lenoir, 15; Stephenson, 14; Winkler, 4; Bancroft, 5; Rogers, 1; Hudnall, 1; Fairchild, 4.

On the first ballot the result was practically the same. It was decided to meet every night at 8 o'clock until the caucus came to a decision. On the last ballot Fairchild was sprung as a dark horse.

MR. FRANK NAMED FOREMAN

Will Manage Bindery at Government Printing Office.

The appointment yesterday by Public Printer Stillings of Peter Frank as foreman of the bindery, Benjamin F. Constantine as foreman of printing, Harry P. Ashion as second superintendent of manufacture, and Edward H. Ryan as solicitor, practically completes, it is stated, the work of the reorganization of the Government Printing Office. Under this new system, the office is divided into several divisions, each having a personal head, and the whole coming under the immediate control and supervision of the Public Printer.

The promotion of Mr. Frank is based solely on his record and qualifications. Mr. Stillings during the last week having devoted his time to an examination of the thirty-odd bookbinders who availed themselves of the opportunity to try for the foremanship.

Mr. Frank is a native of New York, and is thirty-six years old. He entered the Government Printing Office on July 3, 1888, was appointed to the position of assistant superintendent of the job division in March, 1898, which position he has filled until the present time.

Mr. Constantine is also a native of New York. In January, 1890, he received an appointment as compositor, and was later promoted in turn to the position of proofreader, assistant foreman, foreman of the day Congressional Record force, and foreman of the Treasury division. Henry P. Ashion is a native of San Francisco. He entered the office in May, 1893, was promoted to the position of inspector in 1901, and acted as foreman of the bindery July 9, 1905.

Mr. Ryan was appointed from New York in 1889. As solicitor he will act as the personal representative of the Public Printer, and will have the attention to securing work from the other departments.

McCREA PLANS TRAMP TRIP.

Pennsylvania's President to Tour Britain for Health.

Philadelphia, April 15.—James McCrea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has planned a tramp trip through England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, that he believes will completely restore his health, which has not been the best for some time.

Throughout the trip, except when it is absolutely unavoidable, the autos and private cars to which Mr. McCrea has been accustomed will be discarded.

Mr. McCrea and his sons will sail from New York on Thursday on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

The lower court decided in favor of the re-examination asked by Messrs. McCormick, Berg, and Kahn, whose claims are valued at less than \$5,000, notwithstanding that the settlement of the estate proceeded so far that a dividend of 25 percent had been declared. The court took the motion under advisement.

23
For a High Grade \$30 Suit
My New "University Sack"

This coat (illustrated) is one of my latest designs. I do my own cutting, and am on the second floor, hence can save you \$10 to \$15 on a garment. All the "try on's" you want. Finest tailoring. Satisfaction or no pay.
J. W. McGarry Co.
New Russell Building.
627 G Street. Second Floor.

REPLY IN EDDY SUIT

Trustees File Answer to Some of Charges Made.

DEMAND RIGHTS BE RESERVED

Insist They May Ask Court at Any Time Whether Original Proceedings Were Brought in Good Faith. Status of "Next Friends" May Also Be Questioned at Option.

Concord, N. H., April 15.—Archibald McLellan, Henry H. Baker, and Josiah E. Fernald, who were named on March 6 by Mary Baker G. Eddy as trustees of her entire estate, this afternoon made answer in the Superior Court to a bill supplementary to the original bill in equity, Eddy vs. Fernald et al., in which the original plaintiffs asked that McLellan, Baker, and Fernald be added to the list of original defendants, alleging that they, with the first-named defendants, were in league to wrongfully control and manage the business affairs of the founder of Christian Science.

The first part of this answer, which was filed by Gen. Frank S. Streator, as counsel for the trustees, states that the trustees do not waive their rights to object to the maintenance of the proceedings under the original bill.

They insist on the right to ask the court at any time whether the original proceedings were brought in good faith; whether the proceedings are brought for the purpose of protecting Mrs. Eddy's property; whether the proceedings were instituted by the so-called "next friends" of Mrs. Eddy, or to "harass and harrass her personally and to bring reproach, if possible, upon the religion of which Mrs. Eddy is the founder," whether the proceedings are libelous, and any other questions which the trustees may desire to raise as to the status of the "next friends."

C. K. G. BILLINGS TO SELL OUT.

Announces That He Will Dispose of Entire Stable.

Cleveland, April 15.—The trotting world will be surprised to learn that C. K. G. Billings has decided to dispose of his entire stable at the Fasig-Tipton auction sale, to be held at Cleveland the week of May 12. The Billings consignment will include every light harness horse owned by that well-known horseman, excepting the world's champion trotter, Lou Dillon, 1:58 1/4, and her recent foal by John A. McKerron, 2:04 1/2.

Among the famous harness horses that will pass under the hammer at the Glenville sale will be the champion trotting gelding, Major Delmar, 1:38 1/2; the racing stallion, Black Lock, 2:07 1/2; Matinee, record of 2:04 1/2; Mazette, 2:30; also the trotters Lucie, 2:07; Imogene, 2:14 1/2; Bingle, 2:23 1/2, and Fanny Foley, 2:29 1/2, a record, 2:31. The nine juvenile trotters from these mares, and all sired by the champion wagon trotting stallion John A. McKerron, 3:04 1/2, will be eagerly sought after.

The announcement of Mr. Billings' intention of disposing of his entire stable must mean that he intends retiring from the amateur harness racing game. He has never raced his horses professionally, but ever since his debut in the amateur racing world, some half dozen years ago, he has proved the most prominent patron that branch of the sport has ever known.

RESENTS PRESIDENT'S CHARGE.

C. L. U. Declares Executive Treated Western Miners Unfairly.

"Resolved, That we enter our emphatic protest to the President of the United States for his uncalculated and unjust characterization of Messrs. Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone as undesirable citizens, and that it is the sense of the Central Labor Union of this city that the President does these men a great injustice, and only tends to lower the dignity of the high office which he occupies by pronouncing these men guilty before having been tried as accessories to the crime for which they have been incarcerated for the past eighteen months without due process of law."

This resolution, placed before the Central Labor Union last night by W. W. Beattie, delegate from the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, was unanimously adopted amid great applause. The "characterization" referred to was in President Roosevelt's letter in reply to Harriman, when he compared the railroad magnate to these men, whom he termed "undesirable citizens."

After a heated debate, a committee composed of T. N. Ring, John G. Schmidt, and C. E. McClure was appointed to prepare a preliminary organization of an United Labor League, represented in the central body, not affiliated with the Allied Building Trades, but having its moral support. The recommendation was unanimously approved.

The preliminary freedom extends as well to the false as to the true; the subsequent punishment may extend as well to the true as to the false. This was the law of criminal libel apart from statute in most cases, if not in all. In the next place, the rule applied to criminal libels applies yet more clearly to contempt. A publication likely to reach the eyes of a jury declaring a witness in a pending case a perjurer would be none the less a contempt that it was true.

Justice Harlan's dissent was because the court's opinion impliedly infringed the freedom of speech and of the press guaranteed by the Constitution. Those were attributes of national citizenship before the fourteenth amendment was added, and that amendment, which forbids the States abridging the rights of free speech and of the press, by extending to the States the prohibition against impairing the rights of free speech and of the press, impliedly abridges those rights whenever in its judgment the public welfare is declared.

"The public welfare," he declared, "cannot be a constitutional privilege. In my judgment, the action of the court below was in violation of the rights of free speech and of the press as guaranteed by the Constitution."

Justice Brewer dissented on the ground that a question of rights under the Constitution had been raised by Patterson, which gave the court jurisdiction of the case, and these rights should not have been taken away by dismissing the writ of error for lack of jurisdiction.

HEBREW CHARITIES BENEFIT.
Performance of "The Hypocrites" Nets More Than \$1,200.

Under the auspices of the United Hebrew Charities the benefit at the New National Theater last night proved one of the most successful charitable affairs of the present season. Mrs. Charles Goldsmith, of 1390 Calvert street northeast, chairman of the committee on seat reservation, reported that most of the tickets for the entire lower floor and balcony had been disposed of by the many women of the joint societies.

This was evidenced by the large audience that assembled to witness the performance of "The Hypocrites," which was the theater was literally packed. The play and players were the recipients of tumultuous applause. The various members of the company were called before the curtain repeatedly. It is estimated that the benefit will net more than \$1,200.

Sully Case Is Up Again.
Counsel for Trustee Miller, of the bankrupt firm of Daniel J. Sully & Co., of New York, which failed in 1904 owing to the collapse of Sully's attempt to "corner" the cotton market, yesterday asked the Supreme Court to review the order of the Federal Court at New York for the re-examination of claims against the firm aggregating \$2,700,000, with a view to having them rejected as gambling transactions.

LETTER OFFENSIVE; VICE CONSUL OUSTED

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

for a few moments late in the afternoon, but got little satisfaction. Later he saw Mr. Frank, the secretary to the President. He was in a very penitent mood, and was ready and willing to make any amends in his power.

He could not deny having deliberately penned the letter, nor could he explain it further than to say that he had not meant it to be impertinent, as the President considered it. Later he called upon the Swedish charge d'affaires, Mr. A. Ekengren, who is doing the interests of his government in the absence of the minister from Sweden.

The charge d'affaires said that he was powerless to aid the St. Louis vice consul, as he had had nothing to do with the affair further than to be advised of the action of the President through the State Department, and of the resultant necessity of having another vice consul appointed.

Mr. Ekstromer in his calls at the State Department and the executive offices of the President, produced a number of letters from prominent men in St. Louis, including Mr. David R. Francis and Mr. Ekengren. They did not attempt to explain or mitigate the action of Mr. Ekstromer in writing the letter to the President, but vouched for his standing in St. Louis, and asked consideration for anything he might wish to say.

Mr. Ekstromer refused to make any statement relative to his case for publication. He seems to be under the impression that he can have it all straightened out, and that all will be forgiven and forgotten. He has been told that his only hope is to see Mr. Root, the Secretary of State, and present his case, and if Mr. Root believes he should be reinstated he will make such a recommendation to the President.

While his regret and sorrow is sincere, it was pointed out to him that he should have thought of the consequences of his act before deliberately penning such a letter to the President of the United States.

SENATOR HELD IN CONTEMPT

Supreme Court Defines Free Press in Patterson Case.

Justice Holmes Delivers Majority Opinion in Colorado Case—Justices Brewer and Harlan Dissent.

That there is a difference between the liberty of the press as guaranteed by the Federal Constitution and mere license was the principle laid down by the Supreme Court yesterday, when, in effect, it affirmed the action of the Colorado Supreme Court in imposing a fine of \$1,000 on former Senator Thomas H. Patterson for contempt of that court in publishing in his paper at Denver certain articles and a cartoon reflecting on the motives of its judges in connection with the city election cases.

Seven of the justices united in a majority opinion dismissing the writ of error, and Justices Harlan and Brewer dissented, although upon different grounds.

The basis of the charge was that the articles and cartoon referred to cases still pending, and were intended to embarrass the court in its administration of justice. In his answer, Patterson averred that the cases were not pending; that he had no knowledge of the court's proceedings; and that the conduct of the court was unjust, partial and usurping, and alleged that it was in aid of a scheme to seat the Republican candidates, and that two members of the court got their seats as part of the scheme.

He also asserted that he published the articles in pursuance of what he regarded as his public duty, avowed their truth, and claimed the right to prove the truth under the Federal Constitution.

Justice Holmes, in delivering the majority opinion, said that most of the points made by Patterson were not subject to review. The requirement of the fourteenth amendment of due process of law, he said, did not take up the special provisions of the State constitution and laws into the fourteenth amendment for the purposes of the case, and in that way subject a State decision that they have been complied with to a revision by the Federal Supreme Court. This was true as to the contention that the case was not pending as far as fixing the limits of possible contempt, and the plaintiff in error confined the argument as to the common law or as to what it might be and humane to hold, with that concerning the State's constitutional power.

"If a State should fix it," he continued, "to provide in its constitution that conduct otherwise amounting to a contempt should be punishable as such if occurring at any time while the court retained authority to modify its judgment, the fourteenth amendment would not forbid."

Taking up Senator Patterson's claim that the articles were true and his right to prove their truth, he most relied, the court said:

"The preliminary freedom extends as well to the false as to the true; the subsequent punishment may extend as well to the true as to the false. This was the law of criminal libel apart from statute in most cases, if not in all. In the next place, the rule applied to criminal libels applies yet more clearly to contempt. A publication likely to reach the eyes of a jury declaring a witness in a pending case a perjurer would be none the less a contempt that it was true."

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HYPNOTISM AS A CURE

Psychic Treatment for Victims of Drunkenness.

SCHEME HAS GOOD BACKING

Dr. Louis Klopsch, Philanthropist, and Editor of the Christian Herald, Approves of Experiments of Hitherto Irreclaimable Inebriates—Mental Suggestion as Treatment.

New York, April 15.—Now hypnotism is to be used to cure drunkenness.

The experiment is to be used at the Bowers Mission, 55 Bowers, by Dr. S. A. Gayer, with the consent and approval of Dr. Louis Klopsch, editor of the "Christian Herald" and financial backer of the mission, and of J. S. Hallmond, the mission superintendent.

Dr. Klopsch explained the plan to-day. "I am in favor of anything that may put a stop to drunkenness, the use of drugs and other violent practices," said he. "I have signified my willingness to have Dr. Gayer experiment with hypnotism in the mission. While I am not an expert on psychic suggestion myself, Dr. Gayer has assured me that he can cure any condition of drunkenness, and I am glad to give him the opportunity to prove his assertion."

"I understand that Dr. Gayer will begin operations at once. If he is successful in his primary experiments we will throw all the cases of drunkenness which have been heretofore considered incurable. I see no reason why such treatment would not be successful. Hypnotism used to be associated with the dark arts years ago, but this scientific generation has cast all that foolishness aside, and realized that mental suggestion is a normal and reasonable science. I am awaiting expectantly for the results of Dr. Gayer's first experiments."

Wants Mental Suggestion.

Dr. Klopsch said that he did not believe in associating hypnotism with the occult, but that from a social standpoint he thought it would be a good thing to inaugurate classes in mental suggestion in the large churches after the manner of those held in Emmanuel Church, Boston.

"I do not think hypnotism and the teachings of Christ are in any way connected," said Dr. Klopsch, "but I think it would be an excellent plan to start classes in mental suggestion in the large churches of New York. Such classes should be kept distinct from religion, but I have no doubt, after my talk with Dr. Gayer, that they would do a great good in teaching people to control themselves and in curing many of their minor ills. If hypnotism is the great science that is claimed, and if it is to be a great benefit to suffering humanity, why, then, I gladly open the doors of the Bowers mission as a haven for it."

Dr. Gayer said to-day that he was greatly pleased at the opportunity afforded him to demonstrate the wonderful properties of hypnotic treatment. He said that he was confident he could work wonders in the Bowers mission.

Power of Hypnotism Great.
Unlike Dr. Klopsch, Dr. Gayer associated mental suggestion and religion. He said: "Psychic suggestion and the Gospel are closely related. The power of hypnotism will reform the world. All this twaddle about hypnotism being an offspring of the dark arts is ridiculous. All people of scientific minds know this. It is only the ignorant that are afraid to test its virtues."

"Hypnotism is a power as old as the hills," continued Dr. Gayer. "It was known to the east and middle Atlantic States and Western New England. Wednesday will be generally fair, except in New England and the Lower Lake region, where more is probable. Showers are also probable in the Plateau region and the extreme Southwest."

It will be warmer Tuesday in Atlantic coast districts, and slightly cooler in the lower Missouri and the Lower Ohio and the Middle Mississippi valleys, and the cold weather will doubtless extend eastward into Atlantic coast districts Wednesday night or Thursday.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic coasts will be from the west and southwesterly, on the South Atlantic coast fresh southerly, on the East Gulf coast light to fresh southerly, increasing on the Gulf coast, fresh and table; on the Lower Lakes fresh southerly, shifting to northwesterly, and on the Upper Lakes fresh to brisk northwesterly.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh, westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

SPECIAL FORECAST.
Storm warnings are displayed on the Upper Lakes and Lake Puget.

Local Temperatures.
Midnight, 37; 2 a. m., 34; 4 a. m., 32; 6 a. m., 30; 8 a. m., 28; 10 a. m., 26; 12 noon, 24; 2 p. m., 22; 4 p. m., 20; 6 p. m., 18; 8 p. m., 16; 10 p. m., 14; Maximum, 31; Minimum, 28.

Relative humidity. 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100.

Temperatures in Other Cities.
Temperatures in other cities, together with the amount of rainfall for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 p. m. yesterday, were as follows:

Ashville, N. C., 62; 61; 60; 59; 58; 57; 56; 55; 54; 53; 52; 51; 50; 49; 48; 47; 46; 45; 44; 43; 42; 41; 40; 39; 38; 37; 36; 35; 34; 33; 32; 31; 30; 29; 28; 27; 26; 25; 24; 23; 22; 21; 20; 19; 18; 17; 16; 15; 14; 13; 12; 11; 10; 9; 8; 7; 6; 5; 4; 3; 2; 1; 0; -1; -2; -3; -4; -5; -6; -7; -8; -9; -10; -11; -12; -13; -14; -15; -16; -17; -18; -19; -20; -21; -22; -23; -24; -25; -26; -27; -28; -29; -30; -31; -32; -33; -34; -35; -36; -37; -38; -39; -40; -41; -42; -43; -44; -45; -46; -47; -48; -49; -50; -51; -52; -53; -54; -55; -56; -57; -58; -59; -60; -61; -62; -63; -64; -65; -66; -67; -68; -69; -70; -71; -72; -73; -74; -75; -76; -77; -78; -79; -80; -81; -82; -83; -84; -85; -86; -87; -88; -89; -90; -91; -92; -93; -94; -95; -96; -97; -98; -99; -100.

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